

Sugar and Plantation News

OLAA IS STABLE DESPITE LOW YIELD

In the Opinion of Local Engineer
Conversant With the
Situation

This Great Property Has Excep-
tionally Strong Basis of In-
trinsic Values

An engineer who is thoroughly familiar with Oloa plantation submits the following analysis which should reassure small shareholders as to the intrinsic strength of this property. He is himself a small shareholder, but has no other direct or indirect connection with the company.

"Announcement was made Saturday after a meeting of the board of directors of the Oloa Sugar Company, that according to their revised estimate the total sugar output of that company for 1916 will probably not exceed 22,000 tons or would fall 4300 tons short of the estimated crop. Other companies, located on the Big Island are also making revisions of their estimates, and almost invariably seem to have overestimated this year's output considerably—one of the best managed and most profitable plantations being said to have a crop of almost twenty-seven per cent less than the crop of 1915.

"Serious as a shortage of nearly seventeen per cent from the estimate in the case of Oloa might seem, a careful analysis of the financial conditions of that concern fails to reveal any fact which might give reason for alarm. According to a published statement of Mr. Bottomley, treasurer, the average returns on 5112 tons of sugar sold so far this year have been 5.44 cents per pound, which means that these sales have brought \$387,095.04. It is pretty certain that the remaining 8120 tons of the 13,232 tons shipped to date, have sold at approx. 6c a pound as the price of sugar has been above the 6c level for some time. This would leave another 7868 tons of a 22,000 tons crop to dispose of."

Six Cents Almost Certain

"Judging by the strength of the New York sugar market and the prices realized there lately for Cubans and Porto Ricans in the face of reported reduced Cuban stocks, it is almost safe to say that very little if any of these 8768 tons will sell below 6c a pound. This would mean returns for 16,888 tons at \$120 a ton or a total of \$2,026,560. Adding to this the \$387,095.04 from the 5112 tons sold to date, the total gross earnings of Oloa Sugar Co. for 1916 should be in the neighborhood of \$2,524,255.04.

"Assuming the total expenses for 1916 to be \$2,222,663.72 which would be the same as for 1915, based on a 32,308 ton crop and an average price of 4.64 cents a pound for the year 1915, and making an allowance of \$50,000 for new machinery installed, while no deduction for the cheaper handling of the smaller crop has been made on account of increased wages for plantation help, the remaining surplus at the end of 1916 should approximate \$253,591.32. The amount of cash on hand at the end of 1915 was published to be over \$400,000 and this would leave a balance of approx. \$653,591.32 at the close of 1916. Keeping up the announced distribution of dividends at the rate of one per cent per share or \$50,000 per month would reduce this amount to \$553,591.32 with which to start the year 1917.

Outlook Bright

"Should 1917 prove as good as it promises to be or at least duplicate the crop and prices of 1915 it should more than offset the slight decrease in cash holdings at the end of 1916, as 1915 had resulted in a surplus of \$778,811. "The physical condition of Oloa mill has been considerably improved during the present year, and installations proposed and in course of construction will help to make it a well balanced unit. While so far the boiling department could not keep step with the grinding capacity of the mill, the new quadruple effect evaporator built by a local firm and now being erected at Oloa will do away with the inferiority of the boiling department while a Searby shredder will bring the grinding capacity of the mill up to the highest pitch. The installation of a Sterling water tube boiler has also been reported lately and thus, with average weather conditions, Oloa should be able to produce sugar on a profit making and efficient basis.

Surplus Apples In Storage

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, returned received up to June 1 indicate that on that date there were 121.3 per cent more apples in cold storage than were held on June 1, 1915. The barreled holdings show an excess of 106.9 per cent, and the boxed holdings an excess of 62.8 per cent, over those of a year ago.

Honokaa Prospects

Manager W. P. Naquin of Honokaa reports good growing weather all along the Hamakua coast. The outlook for a big 1917 crop is better every day.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA

Overeating, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all dealers, Benson Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

MARKET CONDITIONS WEEK OF JUNE 22

United Kingdom Will Have To
Have Additional Supplies of
American Refined

Sales of raw sugar at New York during the week ending June 22 were 140,000 bags Porto Rico and 85,000 Cubans. Willett & Gray's report states, in part, that Cuban exports were 74,173 tons and that stocks had fallen to 745,539 tons, against last year 710,000 tons; Central grinding 20, against 25 last week, 23 last year and 16 in 1914; Stocks in the United States and Cuba together 1,003,007 tons, against 1,035,852 tons last week and 1,194,589 tons last year, a decrease of 191,582 tons from last year.

Last week's quotation of 6.40c for Cuba centrifugals, 96% test, remained unchanged until the close, with the rather unusual condition that no sales of Cubans were made until June 21.

Porto Rico Centrifugals have increased demand at 6.02c to 6.08c per lb., showing the somewhat unusual difference of 32 to 38 points below Cuban values. Having no duties to pay and having somewhat remarkable profits accumulating by the Porto Rican sugar corporations, they appear disposed to turn their profits into cash and divide them liberally with their stockholders.

Some refiners, who have not made special efforts to compete in the refined export trade, have been buyers of Porto Ricans at the recent prices, and these refiners have been able to quote granulated sugar at the 7.30c basis, or say, at a difference of 1.074c above raws, which is sufficient to show a fair margin of profit. Based on Cuban values, the difference between raws and refined at 7.30c is .84c. On the other hand, buying Cuban raws at 5 1/2c and selling export refined at 6.40c shows a margin of 1.15c.

British Are Short
Cables recently received from London, stating that the recent large export business in refined was all intended for France, indicates that Great Britain itself is still in need of July requirements, and if this foreign demand should obtain at the time of an increased local demand, the market should show much improvement.

In confirmation of the above, the U. K. this week purchased 60,750,000 tons of Cuban sugars. Included in this amount are 20,000 tons of white raws sold at about 5.20c. These latter sugars can be used for direct consumption. The ordinary raw sugar sold from 4.95c to 5c f. o. b. Cuba. The shipment of these sales is July-August.

Holders Are Waiting

Generally holders appear content to await the expected increased demand, both local and export, and are either withholding their sugars or else warehousing sugars arriving in port untold. There were a few holders, however, that were willing to sell at last week's prices, or even at concessions from market.

Cuban receipts for the week are only 19,742 tons, against 30,000 tons last year. Exports are smaller at 74,173 tons total, distributed as follows: 4,477 tons to U. S. Atlantic Ports, 2,473 tons to New Orleans, 4,643 tons to Galveston and 22,580 tons to Europe.

Hawaii Sugar Helps

The exports to the Atlantic Ports are just about sufficient, with the Porto Rico and Hawaiian sugars arriving to cover meetings. Atlantic Ports total stocks are over 200,000 tons and are not in the sensitive position obtaining for such a long period earlier in the year. Cuba stocks are reduced to 745,539 tons, against 710,000 tons at the date last year. Twenty Centrals continue work. Visible production to June 17th is 2,787,110 tons; against 2,293,713 tons and 2,351,223 tons to corresponding date of the two previous years respectively.

In Foreign Lands

India's imports for the year ending March 31, 1916, were 438,205 tons, against 515,000 tons for same period previous year, showing a falling off of about seventeen per cent. The increase in India's own crop, however, more than made up for the deficit in imports.

During April the completion of the shipment of total 14,457 tons Mauritian sugars to the British Government was made, the shipments having occupied a period beginning the previous August.

June Shipments Small

The Sugar Factors Company shipped 50,400 tons during June, compared with 69,000 tons in May, the difference being due to the strike in San Francisco. Total shipments to July 1 were 313,200 tons which leaves 261,800 tons more to go forward on 1916 crop account.

To Exceed Estimate

H. H. Hackfeld & Co. stated yesterday that all their plantations are showing better yields and will equal or in some instances exceed the May figures. Oahu Sugar Company will run a full 1500 tons over the last official estimate, the crop limit now being placed around 32,500 tons.

BREEZY RESUME OF NEW YORK MARKET

Hawaiian Refiners Have Had
Something To Do With
Dull Market

At Least That Is What Disgrun-
tled Eastern Refiners Say
About It

"Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick, and so it is with the sugar market," is the wise remark of the New York correspondent of one of the sugar agencies, writing on 6th date of June 23. This time it is the accused weather. Hawaii has had it and now it is the mainland's turn. "Weather of the most unreasonable nature continues to dominate the situation," he says. "Added to this, the strikes among the workmen, and the delay of carriers for Europe arriving here to take on their cargoes of refined, have made untoward conditions. Then too there are discussions among the refiners." That last is a curious statement because in the campaign literature "the refiners" are always referred to as various tentacles of the same old octopus.

Continuing, "the truce patched up last winter at the instance of the new president of the American Sugar Refining Company is no longer recognized by..." (one of the wicked independents). "And the Philadelphia refiners are instancing the action of said independent as their necessity for following suit," (and they call Philadelphia the City of Brotherly Love).

Wicked Hawaii

"All Eastern refiners are much perturbed over the Chicago situation which they attribute to the operations of the Crockett refinery, which is said to be giving unusual credits. Eastern refiners are in a state of exasperation over this invasion of that market and resent the intrusion very vigorously. It is not surprising therefore that they are being purchased in small quantities and at concessions by sellers. The freight situation is also much easier than it was.

"Fortunately for prices, Cubans are in such remarkably well fortified positions that they can wait until the spirit of the buyers changes. Refiners are undoubtedly running short of supplies and must, ere long, do considerable buying, but they hold out very stubbornly nevertheless. Bullish cablegrams from Cuba exert no influence. A slight amelioration of weather conditions infused some life into things and induced operators, who have several times this year come to the rescue, to once more essay to turn the tide.

What Is Sugar Too?

"The refined sugar market is, for reasons already given, very disappointing. It will be slow to move from what may be called 'watchful waiting,' a policy which has not always been justified by results. Independent refiners are cutting prices to obtain what little business there is. Still their stocks are accumulating and they are anxious to see them moving out into distribution."

PEACH CROP VERY SHORT BETTER OUTLOOK FOR PINES

The market for canned fruits depends a good deal on the total quantity of fresh fruits produced. The June crop estimate of the United States department of agriculture is that the 1916 apple crop will be about 72,000,000 bushels compared with 77,000,000 in 1915, and 66,000,000 as a five year average during the period 1910-14.

The peach crop is estimated at only 42,000,000 bushels, or 22,000,000 bushels less than last year, and 2,000,000 bushels less than the five-year average, 1910 to 1914. The size of the peach crop more than any other, affects the price of canned fruits generally. With small peach offerings some of the demand will be taken up with pineapples, which augurs well for the Hawaiian producers.

Farm Exports Decreasing

The monthly bulletin of the department of commerce for April, which has just been issued, showing exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, food animals, meat and dairy products, cotton, and mineral oils, shows that the exports of these commodities in April of this year was \$112,459,947, as compared with \$136,212,498 in the same month of 1915.

The largest decline was registered by wheat, the value of the exports of which decreased about 39 per cent. Cottonseed oil came next, with a decrease of 37 per cent. The largest gain was made by cattle, hogs, and sheep, the value of which increased 131 per cent. Mineral oils increased 9 per cent. The other commodities registered small changes only. In some cases, as cotton, the amount exported has decreased, while the value has increased.

Central Aguirre Dividend

The trustees of the Central Aguirre Sugar Co. have declared a cash dividend of \$25 per share, payable July 1st to stock of record June 30th. It is announced that the trustees have under consideration the question of placing the stock on a regular quarterly dividend basis, beginning October 1st next. On May 15th last the Central Aguirre paid a \$10 cash dividend and on April 1st a \$6 dividend, so that the present declaration will make \$41 so far this year.

LATEST ESTIMATES CUBAN SHORTAGE

Buying of Raws At New York Is
On Very Moderate
Basis

New York sales of raw sugars during the week ending June 15 totaled 99,000 bags Porto Rico, 157,000 tons Cubans and 1700 tons San Domingos. Willett & Gray report that on that date 25 Cuban centrals were grinding against 32 last week, 36 last year and 19 in 1914.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together 1,003,007 tons, against 1,035,852 tons last week and 1,235,179 tons last year, a decrease of 196,527 tons from last year.

Refined For Export
In part they state that the change in tone and the new stimulation given the raw market is produced by an important new demand for the refined product to fill export orders. These export orders required fairly low purchases of raws by refiners, even though the sales made by them for export show declines in the refined values.

In addition to purchases of duty-paying raws, there were quite important purchases of free-duty Porto Rico centrifugals, amounting to some 150,000 bags at 6.02c to 6.08c per lb. for spot and nearby.

Cuban Conditions

Cuban receipts for the week are 33,411 tons, against 50,000 tons for same week last year. Exports continue of good size, partly helped by the easier tonnage rates, and amount to 93,282 tons total, distributed 47,595 tons to U. S. Atlantic ports, 4900 tons to New Orleans, 2357 tons to Galveston and 33,340 tons to Europe.

Stocks in the Island are reduced to 799,920 tons. Twenty-five centrals were grinding on the twelfth inst., 7 having finished their crop during the week. Visible production is 2,787,110 tons, against 2,293,713 tons produced to same date last year and 2,351,223 tons in 1914. Light rains are reported from some parts of the Island, while in other sections rain is needed.

Foreign Markets

Special cable from Batavia reports exports during May, of both old and new crop sugars together, of 17,000 tons to Europe and 19,000 tons to East-Asian ports, a total of 36,000 tons, against total shipments last year in May of 10,785 tons and 31,764 tons in 1914. In May, 1915 and 1914, there were no sugars exported from Java to Europe. There are now 32,000 tons Java afloat to Europe.

Latest advices state that the French government has taken up the question of labor shortage in the French beet fields and that now all cultivators have sufficient labor to take care of the fields.

Refined

The feature of the week has been the new demand coming on the market for refined sugar for export. The local demand was small and the foreign demand came at an opportune time for the exporters, who were thus able to secure supplies of some 25,300,000 tons at the relatively low prices of 6.35c to 6.30c, and even 6.25c per lb. f. o. b., in bond, the latter refined at 6.25c being furnished mainly if not entirely by second-hand holders instead of by refiners.

The sufficient demand, however, was not sufficient to restore the regularity of the local refined market in the absence of sufficient sustaining orders from the trade.

Tariff Discount Not Decided

The U. S. Supreme Court adjourned June 13 without deciding the five per cent customs litigation, which will still remain on the docket for reargument at the Court's next session.

The above relates to the five per cent rebate in duties from tariff rates on imports of such an official is required. Hitherto the Treasury Department without United States Supreme Court's confirmation.

Although steel buying is proceeding along more conservative lines, there are no signs of weakness. Markets are sold up for many months ahead, and have all their eyes on the steel market. The market at present is the inquiry for export to France and Italy, but at present high freight rates act as a check on this business.

Exchange Is Growing

It was reported yesterday that D. Lloyd Conkling, city treasurer, may be made permanent secretary of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange, the business of the exchange having grown to the point where the services of such an official is required. Hitherto the position has been held by H. B. Giffard.

British Imports

Great Britain's imports increased more than \$61,000,000 during May, consisting mostly of food products and chemicals. Cotton imports, however, showed a decrease of more than \$13,000,000 during the same period. They consisted principally of manufactured products.

Nearing the End

Alexander A. Baldwin report that H. C. & S. Co. will finish grinding the 1916 crop some time this month. Maui Agricultural will end its harvest early in August. Hawaiian Sugar will probably finish grinding about the last of August. They also state that none of their plantations has suffered from dry weather.

UP TO THE MINUTE SITUATION AT NEW YORK

The New York correspondent of one of the Honolulu sugar houses cabled the following report as to the state of the market for the week ending July 1, "sales during the week have been only 50,000 bags Cubans and 75,000 bags Porto Ricans. The market is very dull at the close with offerings light. Holders are offering at 6.40c for nearby Cubans and 6.46c for July delivery. Refiners are bidding 6.27c for Cubans in nearby position. Speculators are bidding 6.40c for July delivery Cubans. Refiners are bidding 6.08c for Porto Ricans. Only 16 Cuban centrals are grinding."

Domestic Beet Crop

Based principally upon Government weather reports and notes from the press to June 14, 1916:

Weather generally has been more summery over beet sections. Rain has again fallen in Wisconsin and Michigan. In the former State the beets are doing well, but in Michigan the rainfall continues excessive. In Ohio plenty of sunshine is needed. The warmer weather in Colorado has been of benefit to the beets, the growth of which has been retarded by the cold, but more precipitation is needed. Thinking is under way.

Montana reports that the beets are now germinating well, but in Wyoming the frosts continue. Fair growing weather prevails in Utah and Idaho, but in some sections the high winds have caused the soil to be detrimental of the best crop. Second plantings of beets are coming up. Field work is making fair progress in Oregon. On the Pacific Slope the weather has been dry, but with considerable cloudiness. At Visalia a force is now at work overhauling the plant, which expects to start operations the latter part of the month.

New German War Loan

The German Reichstag has adopted a new war credit of \$3,000,000,000 to cover requirements for six months. War expenditures were nearly \$300,000,000 per month from January to May.

South African Gold

South African gold mines have been producing approximately \$4,000,000 a week for several months. Most of it goes to Canada, via Japan, instead of to London, as was the case before the war.

Porto Rico Dividends

The Porto Rico Rico Sugar Company has declared an extra cash payment of twenty per cent and a stock dividend of eighteen per cent, as well as the usual quarterly payment of five per cent. It closed at its best price for the week ending June 10 at 240, with an advance of 10 1/2 points.

Matches Too

Matches are to add their quota to the increased cost of living. They are to cost more owing to the fact that nearly all ptash comes from Germany, and as little has been imported since the war started, the price has risen from \$35 a ton to \$400.

BABY'S SCALP ALL CRUSTED OVER

With Eczema That Broke Out when
but Three Months Old—Burned
and Itched So She Could Not Sleep
—Chance of Cure Seemed Slight

CURE BY CUTICURA EASY AND COMPLETE

"Our little daughter, when three months old, became so badly afflicted with Eczema that her scalp was all crusted over. She was burning and itching and had no sleep. Her eyes became so sore that she could not open them. The burning and itching was so severe that she could not lie down at night. We had about given up hope when we read an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies. We at once sent for a box of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a bottle of Cuticura Lotion. After the first use of the Cuticura Remedies, we noticed a marked improvement. In two weeks the scales came off her head and her hair began to grow. In a very short time she was well. Her eyes were perfectly clear, when she recovered and have been so ever since. She is now sixteen months of age and is a picture of health. We know the Cuticura Remedies cured her and have used them in our family ever since."

"Used Cuticura Remedies about five weeks, regularly, and then we could not tell she had been effected with any disease. She suffered with burning and itching and had no sleep. Her eyes became so sore that she could not open them. The burning and itching was so severe that she could not lie down at night. We had about given up hope when we read an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies. We at once sent for a box of Cuticura Soap, a box of Cuticura Ointment, and a bottle of Cuticura Lotion. After the first use of the Cuticura Remedies, we noticed a marked improvement. In two weeks the scales came off her head and her hair began to grow. In a very short time she was well. Her eyes were perfectly clear, when she recovered and have been so ever since. She is now sixteen months of age and is a picture of health. We know the Cuticura Remedies cured her and have used them in our family ever since."

For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for curing itching and burning eruptions and for the prevention of the same; as well as for the sensitive and delicate cleansing of uncured, inflamed, mucous surfaces and other uses, which readily suggest themselves to women, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are indispensable.

BIG SENDOFF FOR GOVERNOR FREAR

Pan-Pacific Club Will Give Fare-
well Luncheon To Him
Next Week

Former Gov. Walter F. Frear is going to Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand on a three months' vacation. He will leave in the Niagara, of the Canadian-Australasian line, July 12, but before he sails the Hands Around-the-Pacific movement here is going to see to it that one of the highest and finest luncheons in the city is given to him. Incidentally arrangements have been made to give Mr. and Mrs. Frear a chance to see all that is worth while seeing in the great British colonies of the southern hemisphere.

The luncheon is to be given in the big banquet hall of the Alexander Young Hotel next Tuesday, under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Club, the local branch of the Hands-Around-the-Pacific Movement. A large number of guests have been invited and have signified their intention of being present at the luncheon. It is probable that the work of the Pan-Pacific movement will be discussed, and Mr. Frear given a message to take to his co-workers in the movement in Australia and New Zealand.

Both New Zealand and Australia have been ardent supporters of the Pan-Pacific idea, and are anxious to come to the support of the Hawaiian Pan-Pacific Exposition in 1919. While Mr. and Mrs. Frear are going on a pleasure trip the former governor, as president of the movement, will have to answer any number of question regarding the plans for the exposition.

Percy Hunter, the well known Australian publicity man, will meet the former Governor at Sydney, and will outline an itinerary for the Frears, subject to their approval which will provide entertainments of a character that will not interfere with sightseeing.

Mr. and Mrs. Frear will be accompanied by their daughter, and will visit Queensland, during the Australian winter, in August. Then they will go south, visiting all of the famous tourist resorts, to Melbourne and Adelaide, and thence across to Tasmania, and from there to New Zealand. There they will be met by good bikers and taken over some of the famous trails.

Two hundred guests are expected for Tuesday's luncheon, and many of those present will represent states and countries bordering upon the Pacific. The flags of all nations touching the great ocean will be used as decorations of the luncheon room.

LAND TRANSACTIONS NOW HALF INDEXED

Robert C. Lydecker Reports Eight
Volumes Are Completed

The work of indexing fourteen volumes of land transactions, contained in the records of the privy council of the monarchy, is going forward steadily, according to the formal report made by Territorial Librarian R. C. Lydecker. The work was begun in February, and is now more than half completed.

In May, Mr. Lydecker made a trip to Hawaii and collected a large number of documents and records stored in the courthouses of the third and fourth judicial circuits. These are now in the archives building. Collections from the second and fifth circuits will be made soon.

The archives now has in its possession a set of Thrum's Hawaii Annual from 1873 to 1913, all fully indexed, and Mr. Lydecker, in his report, says that Rev. H. H. Barker is continuing his work on the revision of the Hawaiian dictionary.

HAWAII FIRST HALT ON OVER-SEA FLIGHT

Parker Adams Hopes To Land At
Pearl Harbor

With gasoline sufficient to drive his monster aeroplane 3500 miles without refilling the tanks, Parker Hartwell Adams of Boston, who is planning to make the tour of the world by the air route, expects to have not the slightest difficulty in landing at Pearl Harbor from San Francisco on the last lap of his long journey.

In a letter to A. P. Taylor, secretary of the promotion committee Mr. Adams thanks the publicity man for information concerning the islands and for his good wishes, contained in a letter sent to Boston last May. Mr. Adams expects to land near Pearl Harbor on his final station, but adds that this is a matter which must be decided upon at a later date, "possibly by my two very good friends George and Francis Brown. One of my agents is now in the Orient looking for suitable landing places, and may return home by way of Honolulu."

The aviator also asks the promotion committee to furnish him information regarding Wake Island. In closing he said:

"I know Honolulu is the Paradise of the Pacific for I have been there, and have many, many friends in the city."

GENERAL EVANS HOLDS FOURTH OF JULY FETE

Nearly five hundred men and women, practically all the officers of the army and navy stationed in Oahu, assembled at a brilliant reception and lawn party yesterday afternoon at the home of Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, commanding the Hawaiian Department, who is living in the Wyckham residence, Victoria and Kihuna streets.

Flags of all colors and combinations of colors and of all sizes, representing more than a score of nations, but with the Stars and Stripes predominating, were employed in decorating the lawn and home, creating one of the most gorgeous, colorful spectacles ever witnessed in the city. Two army bands were present to supply music for the occasion.

According to the bureau of railway news and statistics, capital invested in railroads of the United States amounts to \$15,917,192,955.

CONSUL-GENERAL MOROI SUSTAINS NEW TEXTBOOKS

Attack of Newspaper in Japan
Against Americanizing Japanese
Schools Here Condemned

TOKIO FOREIGN OFFICE
APPROVES OF BIG PLAN

Hawaiian Children of Nipponese
Parentage Owe Their Patriot-
ism To United States

A cablegram from Tokio stating that an attack was being made there upon the textbooks used in Japanese language schools here, on the ground that the books did not teach Japanese patriotism, was answered yesterday by Japanese Consul-General Bokuro Moroi, in an interview given to The Advertiser, by a statement that it wasn't the intention of the Japanese language schools here to teach Japanese patriotism, but the intention is to become American citizens.

The criticism of the textbooks, as enabled to the Hawaii Shimpoo, was published in the Yamato Shimbun. That paper called attention to the fact that the books contain nothing pertaining to the loyalty of the Hawaiian-Japanese children to the Emperor of Japan, or nothing regarding the patriotism of those children to the mother country.

The Yamato even goes as far as to attack the Japanese government for allowing the publication of the textbooks. Explanations of the condition of the Japanese language schools in Hawaii, offered to clear the view which has been taken by the Yamato, have only met with ridicule by that paper.

Consul-General